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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

The 1968 Fire Season

The Bureau's 1968 fire season was one of the most severe in the last 10 years, with Oregon and Alaska reporting more than half of the number of fires. Lightning-caused fires burned 97 percent of the total acreage and contributed 59 percent of total fire starts. Value losses to public land and other resources were estimated at more than 9 million dollars. Increased use of organized crews, trained in the use of fire-fighting tools and methods, proved very effective in suppressing fires during the season. More than 2,350 Indian and Eskimo firefighters were employed as members of these crews, and the Bureau intends to continue development of these effective firefighting forces.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>NARRATIVE</u> - Annual Fire Report 1968	1
 <u>TABLES</u>	
1. Area Receiving Protection, Acreage Burned, and Percent of Area Burned.	10
2. Federal Acreage Under Bureau Protection Burned 1964 to 1968 and Average for Past Five-Year Period	11
3. Total Number of Fires and Average for Past Five- Year Period	12
4. Summary of All Fires Suppressed by the Bureau of Land Management Calendar Years 1964 - 1968 . . .	13
5. Summary of All Fires Suppressed by the Bureau of Land Management Calendar Year 1968	14
6. BLM Fire Contract Cost Fiscal Year 1969	15
7. Estimated Force Account Suppression Cost Sum- mary	16
8. Estimated Losses and Damages	17
9. Fires by Cause, Acres Burned, Damage	20
10. Number of Fires by Size Class	26
11. Number of Fires by Cause	29

Tables 8 through 11 are multiple tables. Look at the box in the right hand corner of each table for subtitle covered by the table. Designations are Force Account Protection (fire protection by BLM), PD (Public Domain), Contract Protection, O & C (revested Oregon & California Railroad land grant lands) Protection, Bureau Summary, and Calendar Year.



Annual Fire Report

1968

Calendar Year

Normal season conditions prevailed throughout the Western States and above normal or the worst since 1957 for Alaska in number of fires and acreage burned.

The northern portion of the Western States had an above average number of starts but mid-season rains ended the season abruptly in early August. Alaska started out about normal or below, but this rapidly changed with a major fire bust occurring in mid June. Days with multiple lightning fires, as high as 34 in one day, made a critical season in that area.

New Mexico, Arizona, Southern California, and Wyoming experienced a near normal fire season in number of fires, acres burned and weather conditions.

Resource Protection Responsibilities

Resources fire protection was provided on approximately 400 million acres of public domain in 1968. Force Account acreage protected amounted to 392 million acres with over 6 million acres under contract protection to other Federal, State and private protection agencies. Resource losses to Bureau lands were valued at over 9 million.

Fire Prevention Measures

Once again increased emphasis on fire prevention and an energetic prevention program helped to keep man caused fires to an acceptable

level. In 1968 only 749 fires were attributed to being man-caused and burned only 29,859 acres.

Arizona, in cooperation with New Mexico produced a prevention film strip for TV showing. Estimated public exposure to this film was 12 million viewers.

Oregon did a good deal of work with the representatives of the operating railroads to reduce railroad right-of-way fires. Also in cooperation with State, Federal and industry representatives, they were able to get the Oregon State Game Commission to open the annual deer season one week later than the traditional date used over many years.

Wyoming districts sent letters to chronic range burners by certified mail, advising them of the penalties under Wyoming law. They solicited their cooperation, pointing out their liability and the value of saving the resources they use.

Presuppression Activities

Fire planning now being completed, lent impetus to the needs for readiness. Due to these planning efforts the districts and states by systematic analysis have channeled their efforts in the proper directions. Fire training is one of these areas of need and the Bureau trained 1,306 personnel in the many phases of fire control and assisted in the training of 1,354 more. On-the-job training accounted for many more men being exposed to and trained under actual fire conditions.

Organized trained crews continue to prove their value and the value of the training afforded them. In nearly every Western State now organized crews are trained and used by the BLM or in cooperation with other organizations.

Nevada, in addition to continuing instruction in safety, pumper operation, line construction, tool use, etc., gave weekly first aid instruction to all FCO personnel until all had received both Standard and Advanced ARC courses.

Character of the Season

All the Western States entered the fire season with near normal weather conditions. New Mexico, Arizona, Southern California, Wyoming and portions of Colorado remained near normal throughout the fire season, which extended late into October and November.

In the Northern area of states, Oregon, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Northern California and Washington, rainfall during the fire season months of April, May, June and July generally ranged below normal. Unseasonable rain fell, the latter part of August throughout this area reducing the buildup and setting the season back. The far Northern states season ended with this August storm system.

Alaska experienced unusual warm temperatures and periods of sunshine. June was somewhat cooler, but had much less precipitation than normal. The remainder of the season was characterized by little rain and warmer temperatures. Temperatures in the Interior were often in the eighties and precipitation was less than half of the average.

During July two distinct periods of extreme fire activity occurred. These were preceded by one period of lighter activity in June when multiple fire occurrences were also experienced.

Thunderstorm activity during the first 10 days of July started 60 fires. Within days, these fires were manned and/or under control. Beginning again on July 20, intense thunderstorm activity ignited 12 fires followed by 19 fires on the 21st, 19 on the 22nd, 24 on the 23rd, 16 on the 24th, 20 on the 25th, 26 on the 26th, etc. Continued periods of hot, dry weather during August resulted in above normal or record buildup index readings over the entire state. Control of the mass of continuing project fires was frustrated by the prolonged draught.

Fuel Conditions

Fire fuel carryover was moderate to heavy in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming but the moderate temperatures delayed the curing until mid or late season. Early curing though in New Mexico, California, Oregon and Alaska accelerated the spread index especially in Alaska.

Early curing, lack of seasonal rain and high temperatures in Alaska hastened fire spread, causing them to burn deep into the ground cover and making them extremely difficult to control.

In the areas where the mid-August rain occurred fuel moisture was abundant and the fine fuels returned to the transition state. Forest fuels were no hazard.

Cooperation

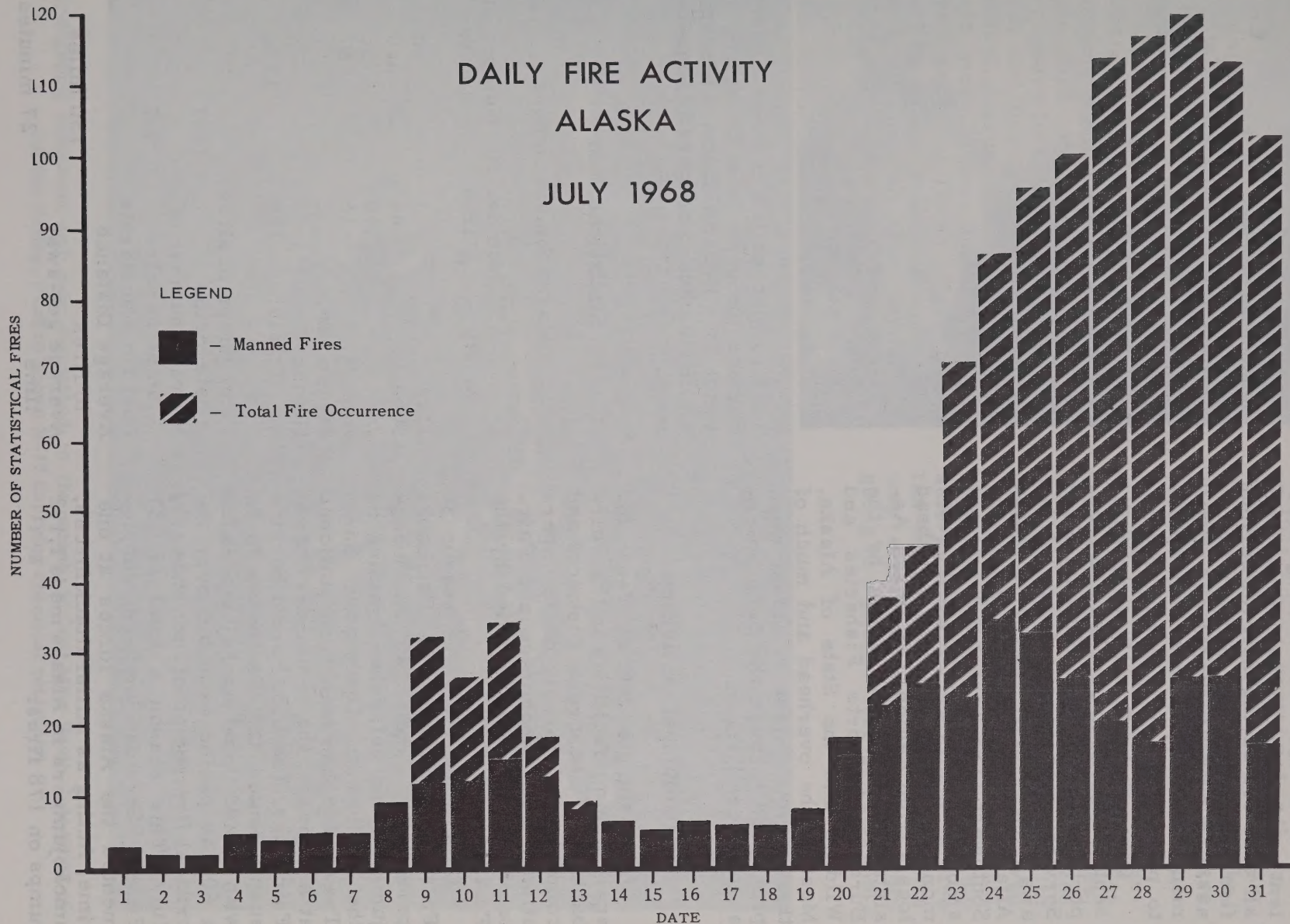
Cooperative efforts with all land management and user groups continue to be given added importance in mutual problem solving. Oregon has entered into special agreements with certain classes of land owners, such as ranchers, railroad companies, etc., to protect the resource and increase mutual benefit.

DAILY FIRE ACTIVITY ALASKA JULY 1968

LEGEND

■ - Manned Fires

▨ - Total Fire Occurrence



Alaska reported receiving excellent cooperation and assistance from all quarters during their two serious fire situations. The military forces assisted with personnel and equipment of all types from helicopters to personnel carriers and drivers.

Other Federal and State agencies sent personnel in overhead and support positions. The National Park Service sent people from as far away as Hawaii. Bureau of Indian Affairs sent overhead from the Southwest. The Forest Service sent smokejumpers from Missoula, Redmond, Redding and fire overhead locals from Region 10 in Alaska. Assistance was also given by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife and the State of Alaska. Most of the overhead and much of the equipment sent to Alaska were processed through the Boise Inter-agency Fire Center.

Smokeyumper Activities

A Washington Office Team inspected jump facilities in the Fairbanks and Anchorage Districts and commented favorably on the operations. Both Anchorage and Fairbanks' lofts were certified by the FAA this year.

During the 1968 fire season 36 Fairbanks jumpers, 3 Fairbanks permanent and 10 Anchorage jumpers had refresher training at the Fairbanks Operations Base. Twenty of these men were stationed at Anchorage, the remainder stay at Fairbanks. The U.S. Forest Service supplemented the Fairbanks force with 20 additional smokejumpers for a 60-day period extended over the critical fire period of June and early July. This season a total of 137 Forest Service jumpers supplemented the Alaska forces at one time. Acting as initial attack forces, smokejumpers in Alaska made 1,192 jumps on 178 fires.



Wyoming called in three Forest Service jumpers on a BLM fire in which they had initial attack responsibilities under a cooperative agreement.

Statistical Data

Alaska Smokejumpers

Month	Number of Fires	Number of Jumps
May	4	40
June	44	300
July	110	756
August	16	87
September	2	7
October	1	2
Totals:	178	1192
Total jumps in all categories		1567
Average number of jumps per fire		6.7
Lost time accidents		0
Average Distance to fires		150 miles
Average get-away time		27 minutes

Air Attack With Chemical Retardants

Rapid initial attack by air tankers is vital to hold fire perimeter spread to a minimum until ground attack crews arrive.

Alaska's season started with five B-25's and one PB 4Y2, but with the extreme burning conditions and multiple fire occurrence, it became necessary to add two B-17's, one PB 4Y2, and two B-26's to the air retardant forces. All retardant records were broken during the 1968 fire season. There were more sorties flown, gallons dropped and fires dropped on than during any other year.

Retardant drops, followed by smokejumpers, were used as the initial attack on many Alaska fires. During a peak day at Fairbanks, 58,500 gallons of retardant were dropped.

Four fires were put out with retardant and no further action was necessary. On four additional fires, six private homes were saved through the rapid application of retardant. Two fires involved smokejumper gear and personal safety which were probably safe-guarded by retardant. A fire ten miles northwest of Fairbanks was contained and prevented from going to a project fire by retardant.

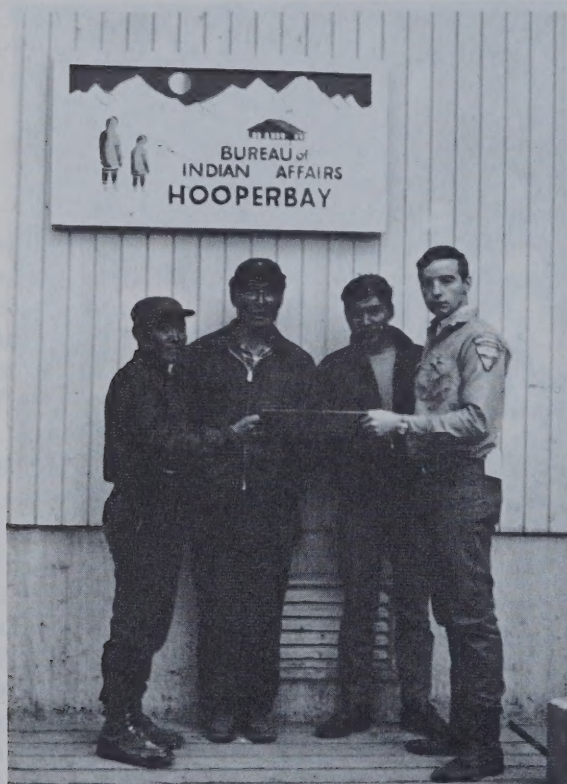


Firefighting equipment and men dispatched to the scene at Coal Mine Basin, just north of Jordan Valley. Picture shows B-17 carrying chemical retardant.

Organized Crews

The importance of the men on the fire line cannot be over-stressed. Organized, trained crews have demonstrated their effectiveness over the pick-up, casual firefighter. During the peak period in Alaska on August 2, 2,350 Alaska, Indian and Eskimo firefighters were on the BLM payroll and put in a total of 621,533 hours. Not only do these men fill an urgent need in suppressing fires, but for many, firefighting has become their only means of cash income.

Organized crews were used in every state this season for fire suppression and all reports confirm their effectiveness was from good to excellent.



Assistant Area Manager Timmons presenting Certificate of Outstanding Performance to village leaders following participation in "outside" fires. This is further evidence of the value from training sessions.

Summary of Fire Retardant Activities

(Bureau-wide)

Number of fires on which retardants were used	140
Gallons of retardant dropped	1,194,800
Number of sorties flown	1,110
Average distance from loading point to fire	60
Average number of loads per fire	7
Average gallons dropped per fire	8,534

Fire Trespass and Law Enforcement

The Bureau recorded 749 man-caused fires this year. Enforcement was taken on 26 in addition to the railroad fires in California and Oregon. Five cases were settled out of court under civil actions. No criminal actions were taken. Collection has been made on nine cases in addition to the railroad fires previously mentioned. Approximately 720 cases were dropped. Two cases are still pending.

Air Operations - Alaska

The remoteness of the majority of Alaskan fires necessitates aerial delivery of supplies and manpower. In 1968, fires in the Fairbanks District were at an average of 190 miles from the Fairbanks Fire Operations Center. Road and river routes are used when available, but generally aircraft are employed. Approximately 68 percent of all movement of supplies and equipment to fires was by air-parachute, helicopter or point to point by fixed-wing aircraft. During the peak period of August 2, 2,340 men were supplied in the fire camps. Throughout the season 1,084

tons of air cargo were delivered to fires and 517 tons of cargo were moved by truck.

Fiberboard boxes for packaging and roller-track systems for delivery were both successfully tested in Alaska this season. The boxes provided more protection, more rapid packaging, more uniformity of loads, and a safer operation while in the aircraft. The roller track cut by at least one-half the time involved in an aerial drop. The track provided a faster, safer delivery at less cost per pound of delivered cargo. Plastic and rayon cord strapping was experimented with as a substitute for the much more expensive nylon webbing used as cargo ties.

Helicopters

Eleven different types of helicopters were used in Alaska in 1968, ranging in size from the two-man Bell 47G2 to the Sikorski S-61 which carries 23 men and all of their fire gear. Throughout the season, a total of 4,085 hours were flown by these contract aircraft. They transported 23,149 personnel, delivered 1,035,100 gallons of water by water bucket, and delivered 1,058 tons of cargo.

Heli-attack forces of trained EFF's and FCA's were used at Fairbanks this season. Using turbine engine helicopters, these crews could be in the air within minutes of the fire report.



An FH-1100 being unloaded from a C-124 at Ft. Wainwright, July 1968.

Lightweight fiberglass buckets equipped with pilot-operated release valves were used to transport water from adjacent water sources and drop it on the fires. The frequent availability of water near Alaskan fires makes this system feasible and economical. In June, a test was made using the water bucket, on an actual fire near a small lake. Using a 204B helicopter, 3,350 gallons of water were delivered on the fire in 56 minutes at an approximate cost of \$0.04 per gallon of water. The use of retardant on this fire would have cost approximately \$3,350. Another test using the S-61 helicopter delivered water at a cost of 7 to 12 cents per gallon.

Other uses besides direct application of water to fires are building wet lines for burning out, catching spot fires, filling collapsible tanks for pumper or gravity operations and for dropping retardant.

Short supply of helicopters in Alaska required that additional helicopters be transported to Alaska from the lower 48. This was accomplished through the help of BIFC and the Military Air Command.

Infrared Detection

Severe fire seasons always present smoke condition problems which hamper new fire detection and the supply of existing fires. Infrared imagery was employed successfully several times during the 1968 season in both detection and for mop-up operations on large fires. It is a tool which detects areas of radiant heat regardless of smoke cover and photographs the hot areas. By use of this system, many hot-spots were pinpointed which might otherwise have gone undetected.

This specialized heat sensory and photo equipment is mounted in a light twin engine aircraft and was supplied through the cooperation of the U.S. Forest Service.

High Altitude Thunderstorm Detection

During the 1968 Fire Season, a jet aircraft was utilized as an integral part of lightning fire detection program. The basis for such use originated from the findings of a study conducted in New Mexico in 1949, during which a number of thunderstorms were observed simultaneously by eye, by radar, and by electrical field measuring devices. The conclusions of this study were that cumulonimbus clouds had to obtain an altitude at which the temperature is at least -28°C before lightning could occur. Since 1963, the -28°C parameter has been used in Alaska as one of the many parameters in a rather extensive thunderstorm forecast procedure.

A jet aircraft, having the ability to cruise at high altitudes, can easily sort those buildups with rapid, violent vertical development that are the potential fire starters. By virtue of its speed, a jet patrol lasting three hours can cover a "seen area" exceeding 450,000 square miles, or virtually all of the interior Alaska.



Assistant Fire Dispatcher, Debby Murillo, posting daily fire weather report on the district's fire information bulletin board. This was the first full season girls were used in the district's dispatch operations and all comments were favorable.

From early June to late July of 1968, the BLM employed a Lear Jet for this purpose. Most patrols were conducted at an altitude of 40,000 feet, and all storms encountered within 100 miles on either side of the trace were plotted on a map carried aloft. Storm location data was furnished to the fire control organization which then dispatched low level patrol aircraft into storm areas in accordance with a priority system based upon resource values at stake and fire potential as determined by Buildup Index.

Resultant benefits were increased productivity of low level

patrol action and subsequent earlier detection of lightning fires. The records of storm plot data maintained by personnel aloft correlated with daily records of new lightning fires discovered provided insight to a holdover fire problem which far surpassed that which was previously imagined. The fire weather specialists concerned with this project also benefited since through knowledge gained on top, they were able to more precisely evaluate actual storm occurrence vs. their forecasts and thus provide a base for further analysis of forecast procedures.

TABLE 1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

AREA RECEIVING PROTECTION, ACREAGE BURNED AND PERCENT OF AREA BURNED

State -----	Area Receiving Protection	Area Burned in Calendar Year 1968	Percent Burned in Calendar Year 1968	5-Year Average Percent Burned
Alaska (FA)	220,000,000	935,630	0.0425	0.0766
Arizona (FA)	14,310,000	2,754	0.0192	0.0149
California (FA)	13,092,000	523	0.0040	0.0064
California (Cont.)	2,050,000	5,032	0.2454	1.6134
Colorado (FA)	8,690,000	518	0.0060	0.0037
Idaho (FA)	11,428,000	15,901	0.0139	0.2441
Idaho (Cont.)	579,000	1,342	0.2317	1.1176
Minnesota (Cont.)	41,000	--	--	--
Montana (FA)	8,911,000	1,723	0.0193	0.0463
Montana (Cont.)	159,000	--	--	0.0030
Nevada (FA)	46,899,000	8,142	0.0174	0.0492
New Mexico (FA)	13,878,000	4,046	0.0292	0.0469
New Mexico (Cont.)	224,000	--	--	--
Oregon (FA)	12,597,000	12,195	0.0968	0.0372
Oregon (Cont.)	2,819,000	358	0.0126	0.1053
South Dakota (FA)	395,000	104	0.0026	0.0003
Utah (FA)	24,364,000	5,369	0.0220	0.0535
Washington (Cont.)	161,000	2,917	0.1812	0.2082
Wyoming (FA)	17,424,000	1,975	0.0113	0.0221
Total (FA)	391,988,000	988,880	0.2523	0.1193
(Cont.)	6,033,000	9,649	0.1677	0.0249
Grand Total	398,021,000	998,529	0.2510	0.1213
(FA)	Area under Force Account protection			
(Cont.)	Area under contract to other agencies			

TABLE 2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

FEDERAL ACREAGE UNDER BUREAU PROTECTION
BURNED 1964 TO 1968 AND AVERAGE FOR PAST FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

States	A C R E A G E					Average 5-Year
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Alaska (FA)	2,709	3,503	659,026	83,775	935,630	336,929
Arizona (FA)	734	11,259	5,710	868	2,754	4,265
California (FA)	6,593	161	556	574	523	1,681
California (Cont.)	10,675	2,558	4,729	10,080	5,032	6,615
Colorado (FA)	709	85	280	1,649	518	648
Idaho (FA)	57,803	15,015	175,532	14,689	15,901	55,788
Idaho (Cont.)	2	58	2,470	2,968	1,342	1,368
Minnesota (Cont.)	---	---	---	124	---	25
Montana (FA)	7,602	1,004	16,640	14,259	1,723	8,246
Montana (Cont.)	30	1	---	10	---	8
Nevada (FA)	191,252	8,891	20,005	2,553	8,142	46,169
New Mexico (FA)	1,096	466	549	353	4,046	1,302
Oregon (FA)	12,641	898	4,184	16,995	12,195	9,383
Oregon (Cont.)	503	457	26,680	2,003	358	6,000
South Dakota (FA)	---	---	---	---	104	21
Utah (FA)	687	1,711	4,873	404	5,369	2,609
Washington (Cont.)	80	---	7	160	2,917	633
Wyoming (FA)	934	53	886	4	1,975	770
Total (FA)	282,760	43,046	888,241	136,123	988,880	467,810
Total (Cont.)	11,290	3,074	33,886	15,345	9,649	14,649
Grand Total	294,050	46,120	922,127	151,468	998,529	482,459

(FA) Area under Force Account protection
(Cont.) Area under contract to other agencies

TABLE 3

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

(Federal & Other Lands Included)

TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRES AND AVERAGE FOR PAST FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

State	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Average 5-Year
Alaska (FA)	138	145	254	214	449	240
Arizona (FA)	10	16	11	10	23	14
California (FA)	142	45	44	50	74	71
California (Cont.)	73	32	62	48	75	58
Colorado (FA)	88	43	73	68	103	75
Idaho (FA)	204	163	274	159	164	193
Idaho (Cont.)	4	4	4	8	12	6
Minnesota (Cont.)	---	---	---	2	---	0.4
Montana (FA)	61	39	209	66	48	85
Montana (Cont.)	4	3	2	8	2	4
Nevada (FA)	289	244	310	283	250	275
New Mexico (FA)	24	20	23	16	24	21
Oregon (FA)	196	132	150	269	330	215
Oregon (Cont.)	70	143	141	96	74	105
South Dakota (FA)	---	---	---	---	4	0.6
Utah (FA)	82	38	116	80	114	86
Washington (Cont.)	7	---	10	5	5	5
Wyoming (FA)	33	17	68	24	44	37
Total (FA)	1,267	902	1,532	1,239	1,627	1,313
Total (Cont.)	158	182	219	167	168	179
Grand Total	1,425	1,084	1,751	1,406	1,795	1,492

FA Area under Force Account protection

Cont. Area under contract to other agencies

TABLE 4

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

SUMMARY OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Calendar Years 1964 - 1968

Type of Protection	Year	Fires Suppressed			Area Burned (Acres)			Protection Costs (\$) Fiscal Year		
		Public Land	Other Land	Total	Public Land	Other Land	Total	Presup. & Contract	Suppression	Total
Force Account	1964	1,044	224	1,268	282,762	201,687	484,449	2,350,752	2,845,823	5,196,575
	1965	699	203	902	43,046	24,733	67,779	2,350,752	2,196,989	4,547,741
	1966	949	583	1,532	888,241	113,201	1,001,442	2,370,000	7,496,332	9,866,332
	1967	829	410	1,239	136,123	65,962	202,085	2,828,033	9,038,819	11,866,852
	1968	1,127	499	1,626	988,880	65,340	1,054,220	1,698,691	11,911,567	13,610,258
Contract: O & C Lands (Western Oregon)	1964	54	2	56	303	58	361	563,383		563,383
	1965	127		127	453	939	1,392	750,000		750,000
	1966	131	10	141	26,680	18,487	45,167	780,000		780,000
	1967	83	13	96	2,003	8,846	10,849	473,740		473,740
	1968	70	4	74	358		358	930,292		930,292
Contract: Public Lands	1964	93	9	102	10,987	4,417	15,404	665,902		665,902
	1965	55		55	2,621	1,644	4,265	755,000		755,000
	1966	64	14	78	7,206	25,053	32,259	795,000		795,000
	1967	56	15	71	13,342	45,161	58,503	895,255		895,255
	1968	70	25	95	9,291	18,320	27,611	731,039		731,039
Total	1964	1,191	235	1,426	294,052	206,162	500,214	3,580,037	2,845,823	6,425,860
	1965	881	203	1,084	46,120	27,316	73,436	3,855,752	2,196,989	6,052,741
	1966	1,144	607	1,751	922,127	156,741	1,078,868	3,945,000	7,496,332	11,441,332
	1967	968	438	1,406	151,468	119,969	271,437	4,197,028	9,038,819	13,235,847
	1968	1,267	528	1,795	998,529	83,660	1,082,189	3,360,022	11,911,567	15,271,589

TABLE 5
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

SUMMARY OF ALL FIRES SUPPRESSED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT CALENDAR YEAR 1968

Type of Protection	Fires Suppressed			Area Burned (Acres)			Protection Costs (\$)		
	Public Land	Other Land	Total	Public Land	Other Land	Total	Pres. & Contract	Suppression	Total
Force Account	1,127	499	1,626	988,880	65,340	1,054,220	1,698,691	11,911,567	13,610,258
Western Oregon	70	4	74	358	---	358	930,292		930,292
Contract: Public Lands	70	25	95	9,291	18,320	27,611	731,039		731,039
Totals	1,267	528	1,795	998,529	83,660	1,082,189	3,360,022	11,911,567	15,271,589

TABLE 6

BLM FIRE CONTRACT COSTS FISCAL YEAR 1969

State	Acres	Average Per Acre Cost (¢/acre)	Total Cost
California	2,051,000	26.2	536,700
Idaho	578,937	15.0	87,061
Minnesota (Montana)	41,067	5.0	2,053
Montana	159,405	9.1	14,401
New Mexico	224,000	1.3	3,000
Oregon Western	2,365,355	26.6	654,264
Eastern	454,134	14.6	63,863
South Dakota (Montana)	5,266	23.0	1,211
Washington (Oregon)	160,649	17.5	19,994
GRAND TOTALS	6,039,813	22.9	1,382,547

TABLE 7

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
ESTIMATED FORCE ACCOUNT SUPPRESSION COST SUMMARY*

Calendar Year 19 68

STATE	PERSONNEL SERVICES								OPERATING SERVICES			(12) TOTAL SUPPRESSION COSTS
	MAN DAYS				FUNDS				(9) EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	(10) OTHER DIRECT COSTS	(11) OTHER COOPER- ATIVE VALUES	
	(1) PERMANENT	(2) SEASONAL	(3) EMERGENCY	(4) TOTAL MAN DAYS	(5) COOPER- ATION	(6) REGULAR	(7) FIRE FIGHTING	(8) PERSONNEL COSTS				
Arizona	364	428	162	954		13,601	23,041	36,642		21,033		57,675
California	552	3,815	1,600	5,967		21,082	133,161	154,243	3,230	195,097		352,570
Colorado	788	1,380	1,534	3,702		33,035	85,457	118,492	6,754	19,935		145,181
Idaho	425	15,983	2,898	19,306		16,737	275,991	292,728	15,914	129,582		438,224
Montana	459	1,112	671	2,242		16,821	58,665	75,486	13,231	46,045		134,762
Nevada	444	12,404	32	12,880		18,837	316,585	335,422	43,826	212,702		591,950
New Mexico	553	278	1,038	1,869		21,230	32,944	54,174	3,270	12,846		70,290
Oregon	684	10,281	4,067	15,032		26,035	190,218	216,253	68,157	147,727		432,137
Utah	286	1,129	1,131	2,546		10,558	62,240	72,798	4,868	29,882		107,548
Wyoming	567	815	1,220	2,602		21,378	39,673	61,051	13,477	19,872		94,400
Alaska	2,427	18,892	111,762	133,081		146,761	4,080,838	4,227,599	2,344,340	3,757,080		10,329,019
* BIFC	157	7,861	-40,661	-32,643		6,186	- 604,752	- 598,566	- 34,766	- 216,564		- 849,896
PSC	92	99	---	191		3,397	1,128	4,525	---	796		5,321
* DSC	92	342	---	434		3,778	8,196	11,974	- 250	- 9,338		2,386
BUREAU TOTAL	7,890	74,819	85,454	168,163		359,436	4,703,385	5,062,821	2,482,051	4,366,695		11,911,567

* Based on Form 4-1573

BIFC & DSC have some negative figures due to reimbursement balancing.

Form 4-1611
(March 1962)

TABLE 8A
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
~~FORCE ACCOUNT ESTIMATED SUPPRESSION COSTS~~
ESTIMATED LOSSES AND DAMAGES

☐ Force Account Protection	☒ Bureau Summary
☐ PD Contract Protection	Calendar Year
☐ O&C Protection	1968

STATE	AREA BURNED (Acres)										RESOURCE DAMAGE (Dollars)					
	FOREST						NONFOREST		TOTAL AREA		TIMBER VALUE		OTHER DAMAGE VALUE		TOTAL DAMAGES	
	COMMERCIAL		NONCOMMERCIAL		TOTAL											
	(1) FEDERAL	(2) OTHER	(3) FEDERAL	(4) OTHER	(5) FEDERAL	(6) OTHER	(7) FEDERAL	(8) OTHER	(9) FEDERAL	(10) OTHER	(11) FEDERAL	(12) OTHER	(13) FEDERAL	(14) OTHER	(15) FEDERAL	(16) OTHER
Arizona							2,754	4,241	2,754	4,241				26,200		26,200
California	101		935	4,470	1,036	4,470	4,519	10,392	5,555	14,862	10,300		5,700	2,004,800	16,000	2,004,800
Colorado	17	3	376	112	393	115	125	24	518	139	1,300	400	12,000	7,100	13,300	7,500
Idaho	7	271	88	390	95	661	17,148	11,003	17,243	11,664	1,500	200	69,900	31,900	71,400	32,100
Montana	220	40	559	344	779	384	944	618	1,723	1,002	2,300	10,000	12,700	13,400	15,000	23,400
Nevada	152		495	132	647	132	7,495	4,378	8,142	4,510	3,000	1,000	131,700	250,100	134,700	251,100
New Mexico	1		104	26	105	26	3,941	4,836	4,046	4,862	200		12,000	10,200	12,200	10,200
Oregon	329	328	99	20	428	348	12,125	3,649	12,553	3,997	15,700	800	18,900	17,400	34,600	18,200
So. Dakota							104	280	104	280			200	600	200	600
Utah			100	10	100	10	5,269	3,238	5,369	3,248	200		39,300	23,100	39,500	23,100
Washington	1,757		112		1,869		1,048	2,150	2,917	2,150	30,800		41,100		71,900	
Wyoming	76	1	183	38	259	39	1,716	1,206	1,975	1,245	5,200		15,500	11,900	20,700	11,900
Alaska	222,981	21,076	252,319	318	475,300	21,394	460,330	10,066	935,630	31,460	2,087,900	111,800	3,633,600	125,100	5,721,500	236,900
BUREAU TOTALS	225,641	21,719	255,370	5,860	481,011	27,579	517,518	56,081	998,529	83,660	2,158,400	124,200	3,992,600	2,521,800	6,151,800	2,646,000

TABLE 8B

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENTANNUAL FIRE REPORT
~~FOR THE YEAR 1968~~
ESTIMATED LOSSES & DAMAGES☒ Force Account Protection☐ Bureau Summary☐ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☐ O&C Protection

19 68

STATE	AREA BURNED (Acres)										RESOURCE DAMAGE (Dollars)					
	FOREST						NONFOREST		TOTAL AREA		TIMBER VALUE		OTHER DAMAGE VALUE		TOTAL DAMAGES	
	COMMERCIAL		NONCOMMERCIAL		TOTAL											
	(1) FEDERAL	(2) OTHER	(3) FEDERAL	(4) OTHER	(5) FEDERAL	(6) OTHER	(7) FEDERAL	(8) OTHER	(9) FEDERAL	(10) OTHER	(11) FEDERAL	(12) OTHER	(13) FEDERAL	(14) OTHER	(15) FEDERAL	(16) OTHER
Arizona							2,754	4,241	2,754	4,241				26,200		26,200
California			3		3		520	22	523	22			1,000	2,000,000	1,000	2,000,000
Colorado	17	3	376	112	393	115	125	24	518	139	1,300	400	12,000	7,100	13,300	7,500
Idaho	7	271	84	390	91	661	15,810	9,673	15,901	10,334	1,500	200	65,900	27,700	67,400	27,900
Montana	220	40	559	344	779	384	944	618	1,723	1,002	2,300	10,000	12,700	13,400	15,000	23,400
Nevada	152		495	132	647	132	7,495	4,378	8,142	4,510	3,000	1,000	131,700	250,100	134,700	251,100
New Mexico	1		104	26	105	26	3,941	4,836	4,046	4,862	200		12,000	10,200	12,200	10,200
Oregon	51	328	61	20	112	348	12,083	3,649	12,195	3,997	4,100	800	18,700	17,400	22,800	18,200
So. Dakota							104	280	104	280			200	600	200	600
Utah			100	10	100	10	5,269	3,238	5,369	3,248	200		39,300	23,100	39,500	23,100
Wyoming	76	1	183	38	259	39	1,716	1,206	1,975	1,245	5,200		15,500	11,900	20,700	11,900
Alaska	222,981	21,076	252,319	318	475,300	21,394	460,330	10,066	935,630	31,460	2,087,900	111,800	3,633,600	125,100	5,721,500	236,900
BUREAU TOTALS	223,505	21,719	254,284	1,390	477,789	23,109	511,091	42,231	988,880	65,340	2,105,700	124,200	3,942,600	2,512,800	6,048,300	2,637,000

TABLE 8C

Form 4-1611
(March 1962)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENTANNUAL FIRE REPORT
~~FORCE ACCOUNT ESTIMATED SUPPRESSION COSTS~~
ESTIMATED LOSSES AND DAMAGES☐ Force Account Protection☐ Bureau Summary☒ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☒ O&C Protection

19 68

STATE	AREA BURNED (Acres)										RESOURCE DAMAGE (Dollars)					
	FOREST						NONFOREST		TOTAL AREA		TIMBER VALUE		OTHER DAMAGE VALUE		TOTAL DAMAGES	
	COMMERCIAL		NONCOMMERCIAL		TOTAL											
	(1) FEDERAL	(2) OTHER	(3) FEDERAL	(4) OTHER	(5) FEDERAL	(6) OTHER	(7) FEDERAL	(8) OTHER	(9) FEDERAL	(10) OTHER	(11) FEDERAL	(12) OTHER	(13) FEDERAL	(14) OTHER	(15) FEDERAL	(16) OTHER
California	101		932	4,470	1,033	4,470	3,999	10,370	5,032	14,840	10,300		4,700	4,800	15,000	4,800
Idaho			4		4		1,338	1,330	1,342	1,330			4,000	4,200	4,000	4,200
Montana																
So. Dakota																
Oregon (Wash.)	1,757		112		1,869		1,048	2,150	2,917	2,150	30,800		41,100		71,900	
P.D. Contract																
TOTALS	1,858		1,048	4,470	2,906	4,470	6,385	13,850	9,291	18,320	41,100		49,800	9,000	90,900	9,000
Oregon - O&C	278		38		316		42		358		11,600		200		11,800	
BUREAU TOTALS	2,136		1,086	4,470	3,222	4,470	6,427	13,850	9,649	18,320	52,700		50,000	9,000	102,700	9,000

TABLE 9A

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
FIRES BY CAUSE, ACRES BURNED, DAMAGE SUMMARY

☐ Force Account Protection

☒ Bureau Summary

☐ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☐ O&C Protection

19 68

STATE	EQUIPMENT			SMOKING			RECREATION			FOREST & RANGE UTILIZATION		
	(1) NUMBER OF FIRES	(2) ACRES BURNED	(3) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(4) NUMBER OF FIRES	(5) ACRES BURNED	(6) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(7) NUMBER OF FIRES	(8) ACRES BURNED	(9) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(10) NUMBER OF FIRES	(11) ACRES BURNED	(12) DOLLAR DAMAGE
Arizona	1											
California	31	1,216	400	8	192	100	11	730	300	7	334	500
Colorado	1			8	192	11,200	9	16	100	2	16	500
Idaho	16	570	2,700	18	290	1,400	8	37	100	9	4,629	23,300
Montana	4	23	800	3	6	100						
Nevada	24	477	300	9	253	1,200	17	153	1,400	5	62	400
New Mexico	1	680	800	2			3	54				
Oregon	47	210	200	33	1,178	1,000	18	117	1,000	14	88	10,100
South Dakota				1	30	100						
Utah	9	294	1,300	13	278	5,600	2	515	6,700	2	1	
Washington				1	160	900						
Wyoming				7	1,459	11,700	1			2	15	100
Alaska	1			29	1,612	19,200	66	1,040	24,400	8	38	
BUREAU TOTALS	135	3,470	6,500	132	5,650	52,500	135	2,662	34,000	49	5,183	34,900

TABLE 9A (Continued)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
SUMMARY OF FIRES BY CAUSE, LOSSES ACRES BURNED, DAMAGE

☐ Force Account Protection☒ Bureau Summary☐ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☐ O&C Protection

1968

STATE	LAND OCCUPANCY			INCENDIARY			MISCELLANEOUS			LIGHTNING-CAUSED			TOTAL MAN-CAUSED			GRAND TOTAL		
	(13) NO. OF FIRES	(14) ACRES BURNED	(15) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(16) NO. OF FIRES	(17) ACRES BURNED	(18) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(19) NO. OF FIRES	(20) ACRES BURNED	(21) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(22) NO. OF FIRES	(23) ACRES BURNED	(24) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(25) NO. OF FIRES	(26) ACRES BURNED	(27) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(28) NO. OF FIRES	(29) ACRES BURNED	(30) DOLLAR DAMAGE
Arizona	1			1	2,560		1	8		19	186		4	2,568		23	2,754	
California	14	570	9,900	16	1,065	500	9	994	3,400	53	454	900	96	5,101	15,100	149	5,555	16,000
Colorado	4	4					8	15	100	71	275	1,400	32	243	11,900	103	518	13,300
Idaho	31	2,518	10,900	12	8		28	480	3,100	54	8,711	29,900	122	8,532	41,500	176	17,243	71,400
Montana	5	147	6,300							38	1,547	7,800	12	176	7,200	50	1,723	15,000
Nevada	13	4		3	4	100	7	9	62,900	172	7,180	68,400	78	962	66,300	250	8,142	134,700
New Mexico							1	104		17	3,208	11,400	7	838	800	24	4,046	12,200
Oregon	19	62	500	2			9	227	1,500	262	10,671	20,300	142	1,882	14,300	404	12,553	34,600
So. Dakota							2	74	100	1			3	104	200	4	104	200
Utah	4	452	2,300	2	3		10	236	1,200	72	3,590	22,400	42	1,779	17,100	114	5,369	39,500
Washington	2	254	6,000				1	2,503	65,000	1			4	2,917	71,900	5	2,917	71,900
Wyoming	7	240	2,000				9	150	3,600	18	111	3,300	26	1,864	17,400	44	1,975	20,700
Alaska	62	157	600	7	46	600	8			268	932,737	5,676,700	181	2,893	44,800	449	935,630	5,721,500
BUREAU TOTALS	162	4,408	38,500	43	3,686	1,200	93	4,800	140,900	1,046	968,670	5,842,500	749	29,859	308,500	1,795	998,529	6,151,000

TABLE 9B

Form 4-1611a
(March 1962)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENTANNUAL FIRE REPORT
FIRES BY CAUSE, ACRES BURNED, DAMAGE SUMMARY☒ Force Account Protection☐ Bureau Summary☐ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☐ O&C Protection

19 68

STATE	EQUIPMENT			SMOKING			RECREATION			FOREST & RANGE UTILIZATION		
	(1) NUMBER OF FIRES	(2) ACRES BURNED	(3) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(4) NUMBER OF FIRES	(5) ACRES BURNED	(6) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(7) NUMBER OF FIRES	(8) ACRES BURNED	(9) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(10) NUMBER OF FIRES	(11) ACRES BURNED	(12) DOLLAR DAMAGE
Arizona	1											
California	24	74	100				3	33		3		
Colorado	1			8	192	11,200	9	16	100	2	16	500
Idaho	16	570	2,700	16	240	1,200	7	37	100	9	4,629	23,300
Montana	4	23	800	3	6	100						
Nevada	24	477	300	9	253	1,200	17	153	1,400	5	62	400
New Mexico	1	680	800	2			3	54				
Oregon	38	147	200	25	1,177	1,000	8	105	1,000	7	64	
South Dakota				1	30	100						
Utah	9	294	1,300	13	278	5,600	2	515	6,700	2	1	
Wyoming				7	1,459	11,700	1			2	15	100
Alaska	1			29	1,612	19,200	66	1,040	24,400	8	38	
BUREAU TOTALS	119	2,265	6,200	113	5,247	51,300	116	1,953	33,700	38	4,825	24,300

TABLE 9B (Continued)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
SUMMARY OF FIRES BY CAUSE, LOSSES, ACRES BURNED, DAMAGE

☒ Force Account Protection☐ Bureau Summary☐ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☐ O&C Protection

1968

STATE	LAND OCCUPANCY			INCENDIARY			MISCELLANEOUS			LIGHTNING-CAUSED			TOTAL MAN-CAUSED			GRAND TOTAL		
	(13) NO. OF FIRES	(14) ACRES BURNED	(15) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(16) NO. OF FIRES	(17) ACRES BURNED	(18) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(19) NO. OF FIRES	(20) ACRES BURNED	(21) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(22) NO. OF FIRES	(23) ACRES BURNED	(24) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(25) NO. OF FIRES	(26) ACRES BURNED	(27) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(28) NO. OF FIRES	(29) ACRES BURNED	(30) DOLLAR DAMAGE
Arizona	1			1	2,560		1	8		19	186		4	2,568		23	2,754	
California	4									40	416	900	34	107	100	74	523	1,000
Colorado	4	4					8	15	100	71	275	1,400	32	243	11,900	103	518	13,300
Idaho	30	2,518	10,900	12	8		28	480	3,100	46	7,419	26,100	118	8,482	41,300	164	15,901	67,400
Montana	5	147	6,300							36	1,547	7,800	12	176	7,200	48	1,723	15,000
Nevada	13	4		3	4	100	7	9	62,900	172	7,180	68,400	78	962	66,300	250	8,142	134,700
New Mexico							1	104		17	3,208	11,400	7	838	800	24	4,046	12,200
Oregon	17	62	500	1			3			231	10,640	20,100	99	1,555	2,700	330	12,195	22,800
So. Dakota							3	74	100				3	104	200	4	104	200
Utah	4	452	2,300	2	3		10	236	1,200	72	3,590	22,400	42	1,779	17,100	114	5,369	39,500
Wyoming	7	240	2,000				9	150	3,600	18	111	3,300	26	1,864	17,400	44	1,975	20,700
Alaska	62	157	600	7	46	600	8			268	932,737	5,676,700	181	2,893	44,800	449	935,630	5,721,500
BUREAU TOTALS	147	3,584	22,600	26	2,621	700	77	1,076	71,000	990	967,309	5,838,500	636	21,571	209,800	1,627	988,880	6,048,300

TABLE 9C

Form 4-1611a
(March 1962)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT

SUMMARY OF FIRES BY CAUSE, ACRES BURNED, DAMAGE SUMMARY

☐ Force Account Protection☐ Bureau Summary☒ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☒ O&C Protection

19 68

STATE	EQUIPMENT			SMOKING			RECREATION			FOREST & RANGE UTILIZATION		
	(1) NUMBER OF FIRES	(2) ACRES BURNED	(3) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(4) NUMBER OF FIRES	(5) ACRES BURNED	(6) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(7) NUMBER OF FIRES	(8) ACRES BURNED	(9) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(10) NUMBER OF FIRES	(11) ACRES BURNED	(12) DOLLAR DAMAGE
California	7	1,142	300	8	192	100	8	697	300	4	334	500
Idaho				2	50	200	1					
Montana												
So. Dakota												
Oregon (Washington)				1	160	900						
P.D. Contract-Totals	7	1,142	300	11	402	1,200	9	697	300	4	334	500
Oregon O&C	9	63		8	1		10	12		7	24	10,100
BUREAU TOTALS	16	1,205	300	19	403	1,200	19	709	300	11	358	10,600

TABLE 9C (Continued)

 UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

 ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
 SUMMARY OF FIRES BY CAUSE, AND LOSSES ACRES BURNED, DAMAGE
☐ Force Account Protection☐ Bureau Summary☒ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☒ O&C Protection

19 68

STATE	LAND OCCUPANCY			INCENDIARY			MISCELLANEOUS			LIGHTNING-CAUSED			TOTAL MAN-CAUSED			GRAND TOTAL		
	(13) NO. OF FIRES	(14) ACRES BURNED	(15) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(16) NO. OF FIRES	(17) ACRES BURNED	(18) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(19) NO. OF FIRES	(20) ACRES BURNED	(21) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(22) NO. OF FIRES	(23) ACRES BURNED	(24) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(25) NO. OF FIRES	(26) ACRES BURNED	(27) DOLLAR DAMAGE	(28) NO. OF FIRES	(29) ACRES BURNED	(30) DOLLAR DAMAGE
California	10	570	9,900	16	1,065	500	9	994	3,400	13	38		62	4,994	15,000	75	5,032	15,000
Idaho	1									8	1,292	3,800	4	50	200	12	1,342	4,000
Montana										2						2		
South Dakota										1								
Oregon (Wash.)	2	254	6,000				1	2,503	65,000	1			4	2,917	71,900	5	2,917	71,900
P.D. Contract Totals	13	824	15,900	16	1,065	500	10	3,497	68,400	25	1,330	3,800	70	7,961	87,100	95	9,291	90,900
Oregon O&C	2			1			6	227	1,500	31	31	200	43	327	11,600	74	358	11,800
BUREAU TOTALS	15	824	15,900	17	1,065	500	16	3,724	69,900	56	1,361	4,000	113	8,288	98,700	168	9,649	102,700

TABLE 10A

Form 4-1611b
(March 1962)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENTANNUAL FIRE REPORT
NUMBER OF FIRES BY SIZE CLASS☐ Force Account Protection☒ Bureau Summary☐ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☐ O&C Protection

1968

STATE	BY CLASSES*															
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		TOTAL	
	(1) FEDERAL	(2) OTHER	(3) FEDERAL	(4) OTHER	(5) FEDERAL	(6) OTHER	(7) FEDERAL	(8) OTHER	(9) FEDERAL	(10) OTHER	(11) FEDERAL	(12) OTHER	(13) FEDERAL	(14) OTHER	(15) FEDERAL	(16) OTHER
Arizona	16		2		1	1	1					2			20	3
California	54	24	26	11	10	1	6	3	2	4		8			98	51
Colorado	58	2	30	3	8	1	1								97	6
Idaho	18	21	25	37	20	24	8	2	9	6	4	2			84	92
Montana	12	5	14	2	4	8	1	1		2	1				32	18
Nevada	130	17	32	20	22	10	4	4	5	4	2				195	55
New Mexico	6	1	4	2	1		2	1	1	2	2	2			16	8
Oregon	217	59	33	36	19	12	9	5	6	5	2		1		287	117
South Dakota		1	1		1				1						3	1
Utah	49	3	29	4	9	5	7	3	2	1	2				98	16
Washington	1				1							2		1	2	3
Wyoming	8	2	10	8	6	7	1	1			1				26	18
Alaska	46	72	107	52	59	9	19	4	22	2	24		32	1	309	140
BUREAU TOTALS	615	207	313	175	161	78	59	24	48	26	38	16	33	2	1,267	528

* Fire Size Classes

A - 0 - .25 acres

B - .26 - 10 acres

C - 10.1 - 100 acres

D - 100.1 - 300 acres

E - 300.1 - 1000 acres

F - 1000.1 - 5000 acres

G - over 5000 acres

TABLE 10B

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
NUMBER OF FIRES BY SIZE CLASS

☒ Force Account Protection	☐ Bureau Summary
☐ PD Contract Protection	Calendar Year
☐ O&C Protection	1968

STATE	BY CLASSES*															
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		TOTAL	
	(1) FEDERAL	(2) OTHER	(3) FEDERAL	(4) OTHER	(5) FEDERAL	(6) OTHER	(7) FEDERAL	(8) OTHER	(9) FEDERAL	(10) OTHER	(11) FEDERAL	(12) OTHER	(13) FEDERAL	(14) OTHER	(15) FEDERAL	(16) OTHER
Arizona	16		2		1	1	1					2			20	3
California	29	23	8	9	3	1			1						41	33
Colorado	58	2	30	3	8	1	1								97	6
Idaho	14	20	25	37	18	22	8	2	7	6	3	2			75	89
Montana	11	5	13	2	4	8	1	1		2	1				30	18
Nevada	130	17	32	20	22	10	4	4	5	4	2				195	55
New Mexico	6	1	4	2	1		2	1	1	2	2	2			16	8
South Dakota			1		1				1						3	1
Oregon	162	59	22	35	15	11	9	4	6	4	2		1		217	113
Utah	49	3	29	4	9	5	7	3	2	1	2				98	16
Wyoming	8	2	10	8	6	7	1	1			1				26	18
Alaska	46	72	107	52	59	9	19	4	22	2	24		32	1	309	140
BUREAU TOTALS	529	204	283	172	147	75	53	20	45	21	37	6	33	1	1,127	500

* Fire Size Classes
A - 0 - .25 acres
B - .26 - 10 acres
C - 10.1 - 100 acres

D - 100.1 - 300 acres
E - 300.1 - 1000 acres
F - 1000.1 - 5000 acres
G - over 5000 acres

TABLE 10C

Form 4-1611b
(March 1962)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENTANNUAL FIRE REPORT
NUMBER OF FIRES BY SIZE CLASS☐ Force Account Protection☐ Bureau Summary☒ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☒ O&C Protection

1968

STATE	BY CLASSES*															
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		TOTAL	
	(1) FEDERAL	(2) OTHER	(3) FEDERAL	(4) OTHER	(5) FEDERAL	(6) OTHER	(7) FEDERAL	(8) OTHER	(9) FEDERAL	(10) OTHER	(11) FEDERAL	(12) OTHER	(13) FEDERAL	(14) OTHER	(15) FEDERAL	(16) OTHER
California	25	1	18	2	7		6	3	1	4		8			57	18
Idaho	4	1			2	2			2		1				9	3
Montana	1		1												2	
South Dakota																
Oregon (Washington)	1				1							2		1	2	3
P.D. Contract Totals	31	3	19	2	10	2	6	3	3	4	1	10		1	70	25
Oregon O&C	55		11	1	4	1		1		1					70	4
BUREAU TOTALS	86	2	30	3	14	3	6	4	3	5	1	10		1	140	28

* Fire Size Classes

A - 0 - .25 acres

B - .26 - 10 acres

C - 10.1 - 100 acres

D - 100.1 - 300 acres

E - 300.1 - 1000 acres

F - 1000.1 - 5000 acres

G - over 5000 acres

TABLE 11A

Form 4-1611 c 17
(March 1962)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENTANNUAL FIRE REPORT
NUMBER OF FIRES BY CAUSES☐ Force Account Protection☒ Bureau Summary☐ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☐ O&C Protection

1968

STATE	BY CAUSES*																	
	LI		E		S		R		U		LO		I		MI		TOTAL	
	(17) FEDERAL	(18) OTHER	(19) FEDERAL	(20) OTHER	(21) FEDERAL	(22) OTHER	(23) FEDERAL	(24) OTHER	(25) FEDERAL	(26) OTHER	(27) FEDERAL	(28) OTHER	(29) FEDERAL	(30) OTHER	(31) FEDERAL	(32) OTHER	(33) FEDERAL	(34) OTHER
Arizona	18	1		1							1			1	1		20	3
California	43	10	9	22	7	1	9	2	7		9	5	7	9	7	2	98	51
Colorado	68	3		1	7	1	9		2		3	1			8		97	6
Idaho	46	8	2	14	6	12	1	7	6	3	10	21	1	11	12	16	84	92
Montana	26	12	2	2	3						1	4					32	18
Nevada	151	21	3	21	6	3	15	2	5		8	5	3		4	3	195	55
New Mexico	11	6	1		1	1	3									1	16	8
Oregon	221	41	12	35	14	19	15	3	12	2	7	12	2		4	5	287	117
So. Dakota		1			1										2		3	1
Utah	67	5	8	1	10	3	2		1	1		4	2		8	2	98	16
Washington	1					1					1	1				1	2	3
Wyoming	13	5			4	3		1		2	3	4			6	3	26	18
Alaska	248	20		1	10	19	31	35	4	4	11	51	3	4	2	6	309	140
BUREAU TOTALS	913	133	37	98	69	63	85	50	37	12	54	108	18	25	54	39	1,267	528

* Fires by Causes Coded in Item 10 first card DI-1200 Code Columns 16 and 17:

Lightning - LI, Code 10
Equipment - E, Code 20Smoking - S, Code 30
Recreation - R, Code 40Forest & Range Utilization - U, Code 50
Land Occupancy - LO, Code 60Incendiary - I, Code 70
Miscellaneous - MI, Code 80

TABLE 11B

Form 4-1611 c
(March 1962)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENTANNUAL FIRE REPORT
NUMBER OF FIRES BY CAUSES☒ Force Account Protection☐ Bureau Summary☐ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☐ O&C Protection

1968

STATE	BY CAUSES*																	
	LI		E		S		R		U		LO		I		MI		TOTAL	
	(17) FEDERAL	(18) OTHER	(19) FEDERAL	(20) OTHER	(21) FEDERAL	(22) OTHER	(23) FEDERAL	(24) OTHER	(25) FEDERAL	(26) OTHER	(27) FEDERAL	(28) OTHER	(29) FEDERAL	(30) OTHER	(31) FEDERAL	(32) OTHER	(33) FEDERAL	(34) OTHER
Arizona (02)	18	1		1							1			1	1		20	3
California (04)	30	10	5	19			3		3			4					41	33
Colorado (05)	68	3		1	7	1	9		2		3	1			8		97	6
Idaho (11)	38	8	2	14	5	11	1	6	6	3	10	20	1	11	12	16	75	89
Montana (25)	24	12	2	2	3						1	4					30	18
Nevada (27)	151	21	3	21	6	3	15	2	5		8	5	3		4	3	195	55
New Mexico (30)	11	6	1		1	1	3									1	16	8
Oregon (36)	190	41	5	33	6	19	5	3	5	2	5	12	1			3	217	113
South Dakota					1										2	1	4	1
Utah (43)	67	5	8	1	10	3	2		1	1		4	2		8	2	98	16
Wyoming (49)	13	5			4	3		1		2	3	4			6	3	26	18
Alaska (50)	248	20		1	10	19	31	35	4	4	11	51	3	4	2	6	309	140
BUREAU TOTALS	858	132	26	93	53	60	69	47	26	12	42	105	10	16	43	35	1,127	500

* Fires by Causes Coded in Item 10 first card DI-1200 Code Columns 16 and 17:

Lightning - LI, Code 10
Equipment - E, Code 20Smoking - S, Code 30
Recreation - R, Code 40Forest & Range Utilization - U, Code 50
Land Occupancy - LO, Code 60Incendiary - I, Code 70
Miscellaneous - MI, Code 80

TABLE 11C

Form 4-1611c
(March 1962)UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENTANNUAL FIRE REPORT
NUMBER OF FIRES BY CAUSES☐ Force Account Protection☐ Bureau Summary☒ PD Contract Protection

Calendar Year

☒ O&C Protection

1968

STATE	BY CAUSES*																	
	LI		E		S		R		U		LO		I		MI		TOTAL	
	(17) FEDERAL	(18) OTHER	(19) FEDERAL	(20) OTHER	(21) FEDERAL	(22) OTHER	(23) FEDERAL	(24) OTHER	(25) FEDERAL	(26) OTHER	(27) FEDERAL	(28) OTHER	(29) FEDERAL	(30) OTHER	(31) FEDERAL	(32) OTHER	(33) FEDERAL	(34) OTHER
California (04)	13		4	3	7	1	6	2	4		9	1	7	9	7	2	57	18
Idaho (11)	8				1	1		1				1					9	3
Montana (25)	2																2	
South Dakota (40)																		
Oregon (Wash)	1					1					1	1				1	2	3
P.D. Contract Totals	24	1	4	3	8	3	6	3	4		10	3	7	9	7	3	70	25
Oregon O&C	31		7	2	8		10		7		2		1		4	2	70	4
BUREAU TOTALS	55		11	5	16	3	16	3	11		12	3	8	9	11	5	140	28

* Fires by Causes Coded in Item 10 first card DI-1200 Code Columns 16 and 17:

Lightning - LI, Code 10
Equipment - E, Code 20Smoking - S, Code 30
Recreation - R, Code 40Forest & Range Utilization - U, Code 50
Land Occupancy - LO, Code 60Incendiary - I, Code 70
Miscellaneous - MI, Code 80

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources."

The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States -- now and in the future.